

TO PROLONG HIS LIFE.

That Is the Struggle of the Czar's Physicians.

HIS CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Wild Rumors, Even to an Announcement of the Death of the Ruler of All Russia, Circulated in St. Petersburg—Ex-Minister Smith Tells Interesting Things About Alexander III.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The dearth of news from Livadia has occasioned the wildest rumors to circulate, one to the effect that the czar was actually dead, but that the fact was concealed because the czar's death had renounced the succession to the throne, was started Saturday night, and another was that Grand Duke George, the czar's second son, had also died from the lung trouble from which he has long been a sufferer. These rumors were effectually silenced by the issuing of a bulletin at night, stating in substance that the czar had been out of his bed during the day, but that his general condition was unchanged. Sunday, however, the rumors were revived in an intensified form. Sabbath leisure and the gathering of unusually large congregations, attracted by the special prayers for the czar, assisting in the growth of idle rumor and speculation. It is everywhere recognized that the doctors in attendance upon the czar have no hope of his recovery, and that they are only devoting their efforts to prolong his majesty's life until the arrival of Princess Alix at Yalta, so that her marriage to the czar's son may be celebrated before his death.

"God Protect the Czar."

It is asserted that the physicians have now been compelled to turn their attention to the czar's mind. It is said to have been seriously affected by the strain of nursing her husband and anxiety concerning Grand Duke George. The city bears its usual aspect, only the eager and excited discussions in all the public resorts indicates the gravity of impending evils. The special services in all the churches yesterday were well attended. The reverence displayed and the sincerity of the prayers offered showed how deeply the public mind is affected.

In the theaters, both here and at Moscow, during the past few days there have been numerous instances, during the intervals between the acts, of the audience calling upon the orchestra to play the national hymn, "God Protect the Czar," to which the people would listen standing.

The latest official bulletin from Livadia says:

During the past 24 hours the emperor has had rather more sleep. His majesty arose today as usual, and his appetite is rather better. The patient is more composed. Otherwise there is no change.

May Live Some Time.

It is quite in accordance with the usual course of the czar's malady that, as stated in private telegrams, he should still be able to rise and dress at his usual hour. Suddenly a spasm, accompanied by difficulty in breathing, attacks him and the nervous crisis is attended by sharp muscular pains, which cause great agony and extort cries of anguish. But there are days when these distressing symptoms are entirely absent, and the imperial patient regains his normal condition and even his normal spirits. The night time is the most dreaded, as sleep can only be obtained by ever increasing injections of morphia. In spite of the latest bulletins, there is reason to believe that the czar's life may be prolonged by careful nursing for weeks or months. The end generally comes after a period of collapse and unconsciousness, which may last several days.

ESTIMATE OF THE CZAR.

Ex-Minister Smith Talks Interestingly of the Dying Ruler.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Ex-Minister Charles Emory Smith, who during the time he represented the United States at St. Petersburg had ample opportunity to observe the personal and political characteristics of the czar, talked interestingly as to the effect the death of the czar would have on the Russian empire. Mr. Smith said:

"The impending death of the czar would, in my opinion, be a serious misfortune for Russia and for Europe. It is not probable that there will be any marked change in the conservative attitude of the imperial government. The peace policy of the present reign has been so wise, prudent and firm that it is likely to be followed. But in the nature of the case, with a new and untried sovereign there must be solicitude until the lines are settled. As to Russia internally, the present emperor has given her tranquility and stability. There is little discontent, no agitation, and general devotion to the crown on the part of all classes. Unexpected change necessarily breeds anxiety, but it finds a loyal public temper, and with wise counsels it will be easy to move forward without disturbance.

"Alexander III has been an upright and earnest ruler. Less commanding than Nicholas, less liberal than Alexander II, he has been well balanced. His personal qualities have inspired devotion at home and confidence abroad. He has been sincere, steadfast, conscientious and straightforward. He has shared the reactionary tendency which followed the assassination of his father, and which has been unfortunate in some

of his developments, but with his firm policy he has united a strong sense of justice. During the famine of 1891 and 1892 some extreme socialistic articles imputed to Count Tolstoi found their way into print. Tolstoi was engaged in relief work and some of the ministers of the empire thought it unwise to let him go about among the peasants preaching his revolutionary ideas, and they advised that he be placed under house arrest. This action was generally expected.

"An English friend of mine, just at that time, visited for some days at Tolstoi's home. Whenever the clatter of hoofs was heard on the road it was supposed to be the squad of soldiers to make the arrest. As a matter of fact, the emperor refused to accept the advice to place restrictions upon Tolstoi, saying that while his doctrines were wrong he was doing a good and humane work and must not be interrupted in it.

"No one could see anything of the pure and beautiful domestic life of the emperor or of his laborious devotion to the responsibilities of the crown, or of his manifest desire to promote the welfare of his people, without great respect for him. He has been a Russian of Russians in his feeling and has aimed to develop the national spirit of his people. But he has joined with this national sentiment a deep personal sense of right and duty."

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and as Many More Seriously Injured Near Joliet, Ills.

JOLIET, Ills., Oct. 22.—One of the most disastrous explosions that has occurred on the drainage canal was early Sunday morning, when three men were killed outright and three more seriously injured. The explosion took place at Ricker & Lean's camp, near Summit. A gang of men were at work putting in a blast when the gunpowder exploded, blowing three men to pieces. The names of the unfortunates have not been obtained, as the dead had not been identified at the filing of this dispatch. John Smith, Henry Potter and Thomas Collins, who were wounded, were brought to this city, where their recovery is impossible, as their flesh in places is so burnt that it is falling off. Smith is a Swede and has no friends or relatives in this country. Collins' native home is in Tennessee and Potter is from Pennsylvania. None of them has any friends or relatives here. Potter and Collins are Americans. Saturday evening another explosion took place at the same camp, where two men were killed and one wounded.

STARVING ACTOR.

Husband of Maud Granger Falls on the Street From Exhaustion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Reville Germain, a clever actor and well known as an interpreter of juvenile roles, fell to the sidewalk last night in front of a leading hotel in a spasm of weakness resulting from starvation. He was the husband of Maud Granger, but has been separated from her for some time. It was supposed he was in easy circumstances, he being too proud until yesterday to make known his necessity. The friend to whom he had applied for aid reached him with the solicited assistance just as he was being driven to the hospital in an ambulance.

HE SAVED THE CHILDREN.

In Doing So, However, a St. Louis Man Was Killed by Electricity.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Two thousand volts of electricity passed through the body of Earl E. Frauenthal, instantly killing him, in front of 1505 Franklin avenue yesterday. He received the electric shock while attempting to remove a broken live wire of the Laclede Electric Light company, which was dangling near some children at play. Paul Reinholz, a friend of the deceased, was with him at the time and tried to save his life, receiving several shocks himself while struggling to draw Frauenthal loose from the wire.

FATAL WRECK.

Two Men Mashed Beyond Recognition. Another Badly Hurt.

INONK, Ills., Oct. 22.—In a wreck on the Illinois Central railroad at Rutland two unknown Australians met a horrible death by being mashed beyond recognition. Another was so badly injured that his death is momentarily expected.

Overcome by Coal Gas.

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Merton A. Church, superintendent of the Port Chester Electric Light company, was found dead in bed yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Charles Walker, where he boarded. His wife was also in an unconscious condition. They had been overcome by coal gas which had escaped from an old-fashioned coal stove.

Fire and Falling Walls.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Fire in a warehouse of the American Paper company destroyed in all about \$50,000 worth of property. The 5-story structure occupied by the paper establishment was destroyed and two small buildings adjoining on either side were completely demolished by the falling walls.

Pennsylvania Congressman Ill.

TONAWANDA, Pa., Oct. 22.—A private telegram received here from Trenton, Canada, reports the condition of Myron B. Wright of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district as critical. Mr. Wright went to Canada recently for the benefit of his health.

Embezzling County Officer.

BELLEFOUNTE, Pa., Oct. 22.—Associate Judge Collins Faulkner of Center county has been held in \$1,000 bail on the charge of embezzling taxes collected and due the borough of Phillipsburg school district. The shortage is over \$5,000.

WORK OF COOK'S GANG.

Missouri Pacific Train Held Up Near Wagoner, I. T.

A FUSILLADE OF BULLETS.

Every Window in the Cars Riddled and Two Persons Shot, One Fatally—Little Money Secured by the Desperadoes. Empty Car and a Turned Switch Used to Stop the Passenger Train.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., Oct. 22.—Passenger train No. 223, on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley branch of the Missouri Pacific, was held up and robbed by masked men at Coretta Siding, seven miles east of Wagoner, I. T., at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

The bandits adopted a plan somewhat out of the ordinary to accomplish their designs. Instead of flagging the train or removing a rail, they placed an empty car upon the main track, and in this the passenger train crashed. The robbers were of the most desperate nature, and before the train had fairly come to a sudden stop they commenced a vicious onslaught. At almost the first volley two persons were wounded.

When the passenger engine struck the obstruction with considerable force it was dented and rolled over upon its side. The robbers were decidedly quick of action and the engine had hardly toppled over before the fusillade began. Got Less Than \$500.

But little money (less than \$500) is said to have been secured. The robbery was the work of the Cook gang of outlaws who have recently been terrorizing the territory. For two months all railroads passing through the territory have been heavily guarded in fear of an attack, and money shipments have been refused by the express company.

All the cars excepting the sleeper were shot full of holes, and not a whole window remains. The train struck the obstruction across the track after being shunted on to a siding, the outlaws having thrown a switch for that purpose. The money secured was from the local safe. During the fusillade Jack Mahara, advance agent of the Mahara minstrel show, received a fatal shot in the forehead and Walter Barnes of Van Buren, Ark., was struck in the cheek by a bullet.

Passengers Robbed.

After the train had been brought to a standstill and the firing to a certain extent had ceased, the robbers proceeded to rob the passengers. Considerable money and other valuables were taken from the passengers. The robbers kept up a constant firing upon the outside while the work of plundering the passengers was in progress. They shot out all of the windows in the engine, baggage, express car and coaches.

Eight or 10 men were in the gang, and they were disguised so as to resemble Indians and negroes. Four armed men called at the section house at Ross Station, six miles north of Wagoner, I. T., yesterday and at the points of Winchester compelled the section foreman to prepare their dinner. They were armed to the teeth and are thought to be a part of the band. After eating dinner they started west and the section foreman followed them to their hiding place in the brush on the banks of Bull creek.

Want the Man With a Broken Leg.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Last night Colonel C. W. Weir, president of the Adams Express company, telegraphed from New York to the chief of police of this city: "Don't let the man with the broken leg get loose. We want him and we want him badly." This refers to Charles A. Morganfield, the prisoner suspected of being one of the Virginia train robbers.

Searcey Taken to Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—C. J. Searcey, arrested at Cumberland, Md., for complicity in the Aquia creek robbery, has been taken to Stafford Court House, Va., upon requisition papers.

ITALIAN CHRISTENING.

It Ended in a Stabbing Affray Which Sent Two Persons to a Hospital.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—There was an Italian christening in James street last night, and it ended in the usual stabbing affray. Two men are lying in a hospital fatally wounded. The men are Data Pasquelli, who received an ugly gash in the left breast, and Rocco Petralia, stabbed in the neck. Marcia Pont was cut in the right hand and Valero Dondoli had his right arm gashed from shoulder to wrist. Data Pasquelli and Valero Dondoli are held as prisoners. The former is accused of cutting three persons. Dondoli is accused of stabbing Pasquelli.

Peace Negotiations Resumed.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai states that negotiations for peace between China and Japan have been resumed.

Ex-Governor of New Jersey Dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Joseph Dorsett Bedle, ex-governor of New Jersey, died last evening at St. Luke's hospital, this city, where he underwent a surgical operation Saturday afternoon. His body will be removed today to his late home in Jersey City.

Used His Gun Freely.

EMINENCE, Ky., Oct. 22.—James Williams, a white man, shot and mortally wounded Mathe Shirley, colored, and Frank Booker, a white man, whom he caught together in a woods yesterday.

WOMAN CRANK.

Says Cleveland Promised to Make Her Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Edith Balch, 71 years old, of Voorhees, Ills., gray haired and bent, came here alone and unattended to upbraid President Cleveland with having failed to give her the office of secretary of the treasury, as she declared he promised because of the valuable service she rendered him in the campaign. Stung by the president's ingratitude, she made at once for the white house. Mrs. Balch was deeply disappointed upon finding that the head of the nation was out of town.

"When will he be back?" she demanded. "I propose to stay here until he comes to see me. He knows who I am." After talking persistently, the decrepit old woman was induced to believe that it was not possible to wait until the chief magistrate returned.

"Well, I'm a power in politics, I tell you," she returned. "There's a good deal between me and him. I know Cleveland wants me to swing Illinois for him. I deserted to the Republicans last time and made a mistake. They are good for themselves, but not good for everybody else. I'm a southern person, and ought to have kept on the right side, anyhow."

After a while she made a startling proposition. "Don't you think it would be a good idea to go over and fire Carlisle out and take his seat?"

She did not do this, because the poor old woman was taken to the Twelfth Street station and placed in charge of the matron. She will be sent back home.

LOVE TURNED TO HATE.

William Lake's Excuse for the Brutal Murder of Emma Hunt.

ALBION, N. Y., Oct. 22.—William Lake, who murdered Emma Hunt last week, was captured yesterday afternoon on a farm by two constables. He offered no resistance and was lodged in jail here. Lake acknowledged that he committed the crime and said that after knocking the woman senseless he cut her throat and hacked her with a butcher knife. The murderer's real name is Fuller. He was born in Middleport, N. Y. He says that the only reason he had for killing the girl was her refusal to reciprocate his love. Her refusal turned his love to deadly hatred.

FAMOUS CASE ENDED.

Breckinridge's Appeal in the Pollard Case Dismissed in Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Breckinridge-Pollard case is now formally out of court, the notice of appeal given by Colonel Breckinridge at the close of the trial having been docketed and dismissed on motion of Cameron Carlisle, Miss Pollard's counsel. The action of the court was merely one of form, counsel for Breckinridge having failed to follow up their notice of appeal by further proceedings within the time provided by law. This ends the case, with a judgment for \$15,000 standing in Miss Pollard's favor, but which there is no possibility of her being able to collect.

NOT DUE TO ACCIDENT.

Death by Fire Seems to Have Been Caused by an Insane Wife.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Oct. 22.—The condition of two bodies cremated in the burning of Silas Jones' home Saturday night indicates that the death of the husband and wife was not due to accident, but that Mrs. Jones in an insane condition murdered her husband and burned the house over them.

Heroic Old Man.

ALTON, Ills., Oct. 22.—B. Gilbert, 60 years old, made a hero of himself yesterday when he was the probable means of saving three lives. A woman with two children were driving in a buggy, when the horse ran away. Mr. Gilbert caught the bridle and threw the horse to the ground after he had been thrown on the pavement and the wheel of the buggy passed over him. Gilbert received a long gash in the forehead and was injured about the body.

Tortured by Robbers.

OLNEY, Ills., Oct. 22.—Masked robbers went to the home of Clement Miller, an old German bachelor farmer, residing 12 miles from this city, and endeavored to torture him into revealing the whereabouts of his wealth. They burned his face, hands and feet, but were unable to secure any information. When he lost consciousness they left him to die.

Postoffice Museum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The postoffice museum was formally thrown open to the public today. Postmaster General Bissel has taken especial pride in the museum and has forwarded its success in every way within his power. The museum includes all that was in the postoffice exhibit at the world's fair and some additional features.

Filling a Lamp While It Was Burning.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 22.—Near here last night Terry and Fannie Cox, 9 and 11 years old, were burned to death and C. M. Cox, their father, was so badly burned that no hopes of his recovery are entertained. They were trying to fill a lamp with coal oil while the wick was burning.

May Be Forming It Alone.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 22.—American papers are publishing accounts of negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Mexico and the United States. Inquiry at all departments elicit the fact that nobody here has any knowledge of any such treaty.

Has She the Three Cents Now?

TOLEDO, Oct. 22.—Miss Annie Londerdore of Boston, who left Chicago Sept. 24 with only three cents in her purse, to make a tour of the globe on a bicycle, arrived here yesterday, just 27 days out. Her trip so far has been without incident.

DR. FLOWER WILL SUE.

Claims His Terre Haute Arrest Is Malicious Prosecution.

MANGLED AT A CROSSING.

Mother and Son Killed Near Indianapolis by a Big Four Train—Edinburg Boy Fatally Hurt in a Football Game. Fireman Knocked Out of a Cab Window—Newsy State Briefs.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—The sensational arrests in this city growing out of the affairs of the New Mexico Land and Improvement company promise a bitter fight in the civil courts, as the two men arrested here, Flower and Smith, are preparing to enter a suit for damages for malicious prosecution against Foster. The Chicago indictment charges them with victimizing Foster of \$50,000, and the accused say he perjured himself. Dr. Flower of Boston says he is damaged greatly by being arrested. Detective Rohan of Chicago is still here and will take his prisoners to Chicago in a day or so.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Striking of a Match While Casing a Well Causes a Serious Accident.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—While casing a gas well north of this city Saturday afternoon some one struck a match. An explosion followed that was heard for miles. Martin Archibald, Plutarch Montrose and Edgar Tyrner were seriously burned and may die. Moorehead Brothers, contractors, and James Tyrner were badly burned. The output of the well is estimated at 2,000,000 feet a day.

Dangerous Maniac.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 22.—Ferdinand Kegley, the lunatic who for some weeks has alarmed the Walton community, north of here, had a recurrence of his malady Saturday and attempted to kill his family. With billets of wood and a stove poker he pursued the family a mile through the woods, beating them horribly. His wife was dragged by the neck over a rail fence and her false teeth were driven down her throat. Mrs. Kegley will probably die from the injuries. The children were badly injured.

Ghastly Catch While Fishing.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—Yesterday while Wilson Lewis was fishing his line caught on something heavy. Exerting his strength he was horrified to find that his hook had brought up the body of a young colored woman. The girl had been missing over a week. Her name was Mary Chambers, and she suicided from a love disappointment.

Mother and Son Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—Saturday afternoon Mrs. Charles Wimmer's frightened horse plunged on to the Big Four track, west of the city, just in front of an approaching train. The mother and her 11-year-old son were both instantly killed and carried with the buggy a distance of 200 feet.

Fatal Football Accident.

EDINBURG, Ind., Oct. 22.—In a game of football Saturday afternoon James Brishin, aged 15, was carried home unconscious and will probably die from an injury which caused concussion of the brain.

INDIANA BREVITIES.

Roachdale had a \$10,000 fire Saturday night.

General Harrison leaves home today for New York on private business.

John M. McHugh, an inmate of the Marion soldiers' home, was killed by a train.

Mrs. Eleanor Pettijohn, the oldest woman in Noblesville, has celebrated her 93d anniversary.

Professor Albert Hatch's Kokomo residence was robbed and burned during the family's absence.

William Bly, a Crawfordsville bartender, was called to a back door and his face smashed with a brick.

Statehouse Custodian Griffin will soon commence preparations for the next session of the legislature.

Twenty special police officers aided in an effective effort to prevent sales of liquor in Indianapolis yesterday.

Eli Truax of Elkhart was fatally injured by being struck by a piece of timber he was cutting with a circular saw.

William Lefevre, aged 9, fell on a stake in Marion. It entered his abdomen for six inches and will probably cause death.

The Republican claim is that General Harrison addressed 100,000 people during his two days' trip to Fort Wayne and back.

William Drake, an old veteran of Shelbyville, dropped dead. He had recently been granted \$8,000 pension arrearage and \$72 per month.

Philip Mowrer of Greensburg, aged 85 and who has been a Mason for 62 years, has been presented a gold headed cane by his brother members.

John L. Griffiths of Indianapolis lost \$15 to pickpockets in Fort Wayne during the Harrison meeting. He was not the only one who suffered loss.

The Bell-Armistead iron sewer pipe works, recently burned in Vincennes, has sued the city for \$40,000 damages, alleging insufficient fire protection.

Paschal R. Smith, interested with Dr. R. C. Flower in Deming, N. M., land affairs, was also arrested in Terre Haute on a charge of securing money under false pretenses.

Fire broke out in James McCormick's home in Anderson while a child lay dead of diphtheria. The father fought the flames and was severely burned in saving the corpse.

ON LAND AND SEA.

Fierce Gale Does Great Damage on the British Coast—Lives Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A fierce gale has been raging along the British coast, causing many casualties. The wind was so strong and the seas so high that the channel boats were greatly delayed yesterday. The Warner lightship, while being towed from Spithead to her station, broke away from the tugboat when near New Haven and was driven ashoreward. A boat was lowered to replace the towline, but a heavy sea capsized it and four of its occupants were drowned. The lightship made leeway rapidly and was soon driven ashore. Two other boats were also driven ashore close by where the lightship had stranded. The crews of all were saved. Many exciting rescues of the crews of vessels are reported. The loss to the owners of fishing vessels is large, many of their boats having been destroyed.

At Sunderland a life brigadesman who had volunteered to assist in the rescue of the crew of a bark which had been driven ashore near there tripped upon a rope which had been suddenly tautened by the pressure of the onlookers upon it and fell into the sea and was drowned.

A man who was fixing a sign in front of a theater in Sunderland was blown into the street and killed. Much damage was done on land by the storm.

Schooner Probably Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The 3-masted schooner John D. Williams, which sailed from this port for Providence Oct. 6 last, has not since been heard from and is thought to have foundered. The missing schooner was manned by a crew of eight men.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Two Small Pennsylvania Towns Make Exceptional Records.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—McDonald and Jeannette, small towns just outside of this city, furnished yesterday a list of crimes and accidents seldom equaled even in the large cities.

At McDonald Frank Lyons, a well-pumper, was found murdered in his boilerhouse on East O'Hara street. James Bank, colored, shot a white woman named Maggie Allison three times in the breast. She will die. When Banks saw what he had done he took poison and threw himself down beside the writhing body of the woman. When taken to the lockup he was thought to be dying. In the evening three men waylaid a well known tankbuilder, Jacob Morrow, and beat him severely. His face is hammered to a pulp. His condition is serious.

At Jeannette a freight train on the Pennsylvania road was backed into a siding and smashed into a boxcar in which three men were sleeping. Thomas F. Ryan of Danbury, Conn., and an unknown man were instantly killed, while John McGrew was badly injured. A few hours later another wreck occurred at Carpenter's station by which Oliver Brown, watchman, will probably lose his life. Edward Packer, colored, and Frank Marshall quarreled over a game of craps. Parker slashed Marshall on the neck with a razor and received in return a bullet over the left eye. Parker cannot recover.

REVENGEFUL CHINAMEN.

Reward Offered for the Killing of Two Chicago Officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—In placing in the county jail on the charge of arson Ah Hong and Hong Sin United States Fire Inspector Cowie and Fire Marshal Conway have brought on a fierce fight between themselves on the one hand, and some of the most influential Chinamen in the United States, the prisoners being among them, on the other. Yesterday notices were posted in Chinatown offering \$500 to any Chinaman who would kill either Mr. Conway or Mr. Cowie. As soon as this fact became known Assistant Chief of Police Kiple notified Sam Moy and Hip Lung that he would hold them personally responsible for the safety of the two officials whose lives have been threatened. Sam Moy and Hip Lung are the richest Celestials here and for years they have ruled supreme among their countrymen.

When Hong Sin was taken into custody 34 annual passes on different American roads were found in his possession, which fact, Mr. Cowie says, indicates he has been engaged in smuggling Chinamen into the United States on a large scale. The passes were made out in the name of "Ah Hong Sling."

FRAGMENTS BY WIRE.

McKinley addressed 13,000 people in New Orleans Saturday night.

J. A. Truesdale of Minneapolis was found dead in a Kennel Square, Pa., hotel. Churchill Downs (Louisville) expects the spring races of 1895 to be the greatest meeting in history.

Intercolonial Railroad roundhouse and eight locomotives burned in Montreal. Loss, \$200,000.

A. A. Austin was arrested in Springfield, Ills., accused of murdering Lena Olson in Duluth.

Mr. Sutoli is having difficulty with some of the parishoners of St. Joseph's parish in Paterson, N. J.

Grand Trunk passenger conductors on the entire system had their runs changed to prevent dishonesty.

Vice President Stevenson was banqueted in St. Louis yesterday and then left for Keokuk, Ia., to speak today.

No trace of the persons who murdered County Treasurer Robert Copes, near Charleston, S. C., has been found.

The death of James Anthony Froude is classed by all British papers as the close of a memorable and brilliant literary career.

Killed at a Political Meeting.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ills., Oct. 22.—At a political speaking near Karbus Ridge, in Hardin county, Saturday night Joel Smith was shot and killed by Silas Vineyard. Both were young men.

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 5 cents per line, one line paragraphs charged as occupying two lines space.
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 THE DAILY BANNER TIMES,
 Greencastle, Ind.

WHAT DEMOCRATS SAY OF IT.

Quotations Showing What the Democratic Leaders Think of Their Tariff Bill.

President Cleveland: "It is an act of party perfidy and party dishonor. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violations of principle? It is the very communism of self."

Chairman Wilson, late of congress, but later of the chamber of commerce, London: "It is the work of a monstrous trust which holds congress by the throat. It puts \$40,000,000 in the pockets of the sugar trust."

Senator Mills: "It does not receive the support of 1000 men out of the 65,000,000 in the United States."

The New York Sun: "The democratic house has repudiated party principles and pledges, broken faith with the American people, legislated directly and deliberately for the benefit of trusts and monopolists and betrayed a constitutional trust. The house is overwhelmed with disgrace, demoralization and dishonor."

THE BANNER TIMES said on Saturday that the DePauw foot ball team was lambasting the life out of Wabash. We should have had it the other way. It was Wabash that did the lambasting.

TOM REED had a monster meeting and reception at Chicago on Saturday night. He spoke to ten thousand people in the First Regiment armory and to an overflow meeting of three thousand in another place.

AN ODDIOUS RECORD.

Hon. T. T. Moore, the republican candidate for joint representative for Montgomery, Putnam and Clay, has been canvassing this county during the week with Hon. George W. Faris. He has confined himself in all his speeches to state issues, and shows up the record of the democratic party as debt-makers. He produces the official figures to show that no state in the north has been cursed with maladministration as has Indiana in the last ten years of democratic control.

In 1860 the republican party for the first time succeeded to state control. It found a debt of \$10,000,000, created by the democratic party, and this at a time when the natural resources of Indiana were

one-fourth what they are at present. Continuing their control until 1872, through the period of a civil war which made enormous drains on every resource of the state, the republicans reduced the debt from \$10,000,000 to \$4,000,000. From 1872 to 1880, a time of peace and plenty, democracy was again in power. A continuation of the enormous reduction begun by the republicans would have wiped out the debt in just that time. The books show that \$900,000 was added to the state debt in that time.

Then the republican party came into power once more, in four years meeting all the expenses of the state, and reducing the debt \$100,000.

In 1884 began another succession of democratic legislatures, which has been continued by the grace of a gerrymander which throttles a majority rule as effectually as the South Carolina method. In that ten years the state debt has been increased from \$5,000,000 to \$9,000,000.

To offset these facts democratic leaders are "pointing with pride" to an alleged reduction of \$700,000 in this debt. They fail to add that this payment was made possible by the government's return to the state of \$750,000 paid as direct tax to the government during the republican period of 1860-72.

No comments need be made on this record. It speaks for itself loudly enough.

On, yes, I know how to vote. I am going to vote the straight republican ticket. Well, the latter is all right, but do you know how to vote so that it will be counted? It is surprising that there are so many intelligent men who do not know that at this election every voter votes three tickets. The names of the candidates for state offices are printed on red paper. The county candidates on white. The township on yellow. Every legal voter votes three ballots. Stamp in the square inclosing the eagle on each separate ballot. Fold each one separately so that the inside of the ticket cannot be seen, and so that the initials of the polling clerk are on the outside and can be seen. Then hand the ballots to the inspector and he will put them into the ballot box according to their color. The ballots must not be folded together.

Mrs. Cheek Injured.

Mrs. Cheek, well known in this city, and who lost her husband five years ago in the Monon wreck near Crawfordsville, was badly injured by some miscreant throwing a stone through a car window last evening. She had just left Chicago for Uman, and as the car was leaving the city the stone was thrown. The principal suffering was caused by the broken glass, which entered her eyes. For a time it was thought her sight was permanently injured. She was taken to her destination and medical treatment applied.—*Brazil Times.*

Down they go, cabinet photographs at \$1.50 per dozen. 297tf

WABASH—A WINNER.

THE METHODISTS OUTPLAYED BY THE PRESBYTERIAN KICKERS.

A Good Game Witnessed by Six Hundred Spectators—Wabash Presents a Strong Team, Which Aided by DePauw's Fumbling, Wins by the Score of 16 to 4.

The second game in the championship series was played at Lynch's park Saturday afternoon between DePauw and Wabash teams. The line-up was as follows:

DePauw.	Positions.	Wabash.
Terrel	Center	Buchanan
Mitchell	Right guard	Kern
Bohland	Left guard	Farrall
Sedgwick	Right tackle	Ashman
Reeve	Left tackle	Griest
Scotten	Right end	Little
McVey	Left end	Dowdall
Ballard	Quarter back	Huffer
Dee, Capt.	Right half back	Wynekoop
Dunn	Left half back	Stott
Kuykendall	Full back	Fry, Capt.
Referees—Clint Hare and Watters. Line-man—Corbett.		

Wabash won the toss and chose the east goal. Time was called for the game at 3:15. The game opened with the ball in DePauw's hands, and Dee sent it down the field about twenty yards. Wabash did not advance it, but with small losses gave the ball to DePauw, who also received five yards on a foul. Dunn, Dee and Kuykendall then took turn in advancing the ends and through the center. Mitchell and Bohland did good work and overcame McVey's fumble, advancing the ball together with Dee about nine yards. The ball was now within ten feet of Wabash's goal, when DePauw made a miserable fumble and Fry kicked the ball thirteen yards towards center. Wabash simply outplayed DePauw, and with their tandem running into Reeve, forced the ball rapidly toward the goal. Wynekoop, Kern and Fry did excellent work for Wabash and Wynekoop succeeded in putting the ball behind DePauw's goal line in twenty-six minutes. Capt. Fry kicked goal. Score, 6 to 0 for Wabash.

In the next play DePauw put the ball twenty-five yards into Wabash territory, who returned it five yards. Wabash made no gain and lost the ball. Reeve made a good play, gaining eight yards, to which seven and three were added by end and center plays. Dunn made another good gain which brought the ball close again to Wabash's goal. No gains were made and the ball went to Wabash. Fry made a star play by punting the ball thirty-five yards towards the opposite goal, which was followed by more short gains until the ball was on DePauw's twenty-five-yard line when time was called. During the first half McVey, Ballard, Huffer and Kern were hurt, but not seriously.

Time was called and Fry started the second half by kicking twenty-five yards, five of which Dee returned. Kuykendall made two short gains, when Wabash with a good run added eight to their gain. Bohland made a good tackle and saved the ball, but his play made no gain. Wynekoop made the second touch-down in six minutes, but Fry failed to kick goal, DePauw blocking the ball after Fry had successfully punted for goal position. Score, Wabash, 10; DePauw, 0.

DePauw made the next advance count twenty-five yards, five of which Wabash returned. Little, with good interference, made twenty-five yards for Wabash. Here DePauw came to her senses and ran in a mass play, gaining ten yards, followed by four and three on turtle back. The end mass also gained good distance, and with good plays from Dunn, Kuykendall, Terrel and Dee was kept going toward Wabash's goal. Kuykendall made DePauw's first touch-down, but Dunn did not kick goal. Score, Wabash, 10; DePauw, 4.

Bushnell took the place of left guard in the Wabash line, and Fry commenced the play by kicking thirty yards. DePauw made short gains, but lost the ball to Wabash, who advanced it a good distance. Dunn made eight yards by a run around left end, but Wabash soon made it back. Wynekoop, Huffer and Fry kept the ball going and soon pushed Wynekoop over De

Pauw's line with the ball. Fry kicked goal. Score, Wabash, 16; DePauw, 4.

DePauw made an excellent start by sending the ball down into Wabash territory forty yards. Wabash made some short gains and then returned the ball thirty yards on a punt. Kuykendall and the mass gained fourteen yards back, and if they had had a few minutes more would have scored again, but alas, time was called with ball on Wabash's twenty-five-yard line. Score, 16 to 4 in favor of Wabash.

NOTES.

Wabash had a heavy line and good weight back of it.

DePauw's team is too slow in getting ready to play. They waited so long to arrange that any one could tell what the play would be.

Fry did excellent work for Wabash, and Wynekoop, Huffer and Kern were always there. Buchanan is a big stack of meat.

Our team ought to learn a great deal from this experience. We have not trained enough. Let every man who can get a suit come out and line up so as to give the 'varsity eleven good practice.

The game was well attended, and the gayly decorated wagons, tally-hos and carriages, with the yells, are good encouragement.

After the game Centre Terrel broke completely down, having played through the whole game without any training. He put up an excellent game and made Buchanan earn his ground. Terrel's nerves were outdone, and his prostration made him delicious nearly all night. Although he is very weak, he is fast regaining strength and is now much improved.

Evidence Enough.

Alicia—Mr. Ritackie is quite a successful foot ball player, is he not?

Ned—I should say so. He has broken a leg, dislocated his shoulder and fractured three ribs so far this season.—*The Half-back.*

Turpie's Tariff Argument.

Editor BANNER TIMES:

Senator Turpie in his speech on Wednesday, the 19th inst., said, "It may be asked if we will have sufficient money to run the government after making such heavy reductions in the tariff. I answer yes. We will have plenty, all we need. You see it is like this: A slow comes to your town, they put the price of admission at one dollar or two dollars, and declare they have the best show on earth; that it is well worth one dollar just to pull aside one corner of the curtain and peep in. Some one goes to the showman and tells him the people can not afford to pay the price, but if he will put the price at twenty-five cents or fifty cents, he will go and take his wife and all the children and the people will all go. The showman accedes, the people all go, and a great revenue is received. Yes we will get all the money we need."

This illustration is fair and a fact, the large crowd attending the show gives a large revenue to the showman; a large importation of foreign goods brings large revenue to the government; the lower the tariff the more goods it takes to give a fixed amount of revenue.

If the Wilson-Gorman-Brice tariff bill reduces the tariff 50 per cent, then to derive the same revenue as under the McKinley bill we must import just twice the quantity of foreign goods. Whatever foreign goods we import that can be made at home we pay to foreign labor and take it off of home labor. Now will Senator Turpie or some of his democratic friends, explain to the workman how it is that we are to import foreign goods on such a stupendous scale and not displace workmen at home?

Should they resort to the hackneyed phrase of saying "the workmen in the United States will be continued in employment by having a chance for the markets of the world," we ask them to name these markets by giving country or place that American workmen may know precisely what they are to have in exchange for the best market in the world. Also tell us if it is the purpose of the democratic party to have the workmen and the farmers to go abroad and hunt up foreign markets for the product of their labor and the products of the farm. Then why did you repeal the reciprocity agreements that gave us so many foreign markets of the world with such beneficial results? D.

ROACHDALE AGAIN RAVAGED

By Flames—Several Store Rooms Completely Destroyed by An Incendiary.

The enterprising little city of Roachdale is having more than her usual share of tough luck. She is just recovering from her heavy loss of Saturday, May 20 last, and was in shape to again rapidly advance in business. Last night the town was again visited by the fire fiend and a loss as heavy or heavier sustained by her citizens.

The flames broke out in the early part of the night and destroyed several business rooms and houses. Among them were Porter & Jones poultry house and livery barn. The loss for that house was about \$3000. The report reaches here today that in the livery part of the business nine head of horses were burned. The building was owned by Jason R. Miller. Amos Allison's block and store were destroyed. His loss on grocery and other stock and on building is about \$3000. Mr. Allison telegraphed Richardson & Denman of his loss. These gentlemen have \$740 insurance for Mr. Allison. Boner's butcher shop went along with the others with a loss of about \$1000. Overby's grocery was burned and a loss of \$3000 is reported on that. The total loss will probably reach \$12,000 and all the losers are partly insured. The fire was no doubt of incendiary origin. Richardson & Denman had \$400 on Mr. Miller's building.

These hard times, cabinet photographs \$1.50 per dozen at Hunton's, Vine street. 297tf

The Weather.

The indications for this vicinity for the coming thirty-six hours are as follows as received by H. S. Renick & Co. from the official weather bureau at Indianapolis:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.

Fair weather, stationary temperature. MOORE.

Today's Local Markets.

[Furnished the DAILY BANNER TIMES daily by R. W. Allen, manager of Arthur Jordan's poultry house.]

Hens.....	6
Spring chickens.....	6
Geese, young.....	6
Cocks, old.....	6
Turkeys, hens, choice fat.....	5 1/2
Turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over.....	6
Turkeys, old toms.....	6
Ducks.....	3 1/2
Geese, choice f. f. 8 lbs and over.....	4 1/2
Geese, plucked.....	1 1/2
Eggs, fresh, subject to handling.....	14
Butter, fresh roll.....	10 1/2
Butter, No. 2.....	7 1/2

Harvest Excursions.

The Vandalia line will run two excursions to points in Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas. Rate, one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00. The dates for these excursions are Oct. 25 and Nov. 6, and this will be the last opportunity of the season to visit the west at a very low rate.

To points in Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Virginia, November 6 and December 4, one fare for roundtrip, 20 days limit.

J. S. DOWLING, Agt.

Song Recital.

Miss Alison Marion Fernie, soprano, assisted by Messrs. Schell-schmidt and Jones, will give the 569th recital of the school of music on Monday evening, Oct. 22, in Meharry hall. The following program will be given.

(a) La Violette	Searlatti
(b) Slumber Song from Semele	Haendel
(c) Adieu	Beethoven
(d) Traume	Wagner
Kol Nidrei, for Violoncello	Max Bruch
Aria Amour viens aider (Sampson et Delilah)	Saint Saens
(a) Abendstimmung	Kjerfoss
(b) Der Lenz	Grieg
(c) Ich liebe Dich	Popper
Nocturne in G, for Violoncello	Fishoff
(a) Souvenirs toi	Chaminade
(b) Colette	Lovencavallo
(c) C'est le renouveau	Cowen
(d) At the mid hour of night	Lohr
(e) If some fragrant lawn be found	Schlesinger
(f) Valentine	Hollman
Chanson d'amour	
Trio for voice, violoncello and piano.	

REPUBLICAN SPEAKINGS.

On Friday night, Oct. 26, H. C. Lewis and Geo. W. Hanna at Clinton Falls.

Hon. George W. Hanna and H. C. Lewis will speak at Grimes school house in Russell township on Wednesday night, October 24.

Hon. Charles B. Case and Hon. James Bridges will speak at Brick Chapel on Saturday, November 3, at seven o'clock.

On Friday night, Oct. 26, Messrs. H. C. Lewis and Geo. W. Hanna will speak at McHaffie's school house in Washington tp.

NEAR BANNER TIMES building, Vine street, Hunton, artist, is making cabinet photographs at \$1.50 per dozen. 297tf

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NEW MILLINERY STORE

Imported Felt Hats and Bonnets at reasonable prices. Latest shapes in

VELVET HATS, CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS.

Mourning Hats and Veils. Opp. Postoffice.

MISS IRENE M. KLEIN.

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BUY YOUR

Choice Steaks,

Juicy Roasts and Soup Bones

—AT—

MIESSE'S

NEW MEAT MARKET,

On Hanna Street.

277-41

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Work and Fit Guaranteed.

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Local Time Card.

BIG FOUR.

GOING EAST.

No 10th Vestibuled Express..... 5:50 p.m.

No 2nd Indianapolis Accommodation..... 8:42 a.m.

No 1st Southwestern Limited..... 1:51 p.m.

No 8th Mail..... 4:35 p.m.

No 14th..... 12:50 a.m.

GOING WEST.

No 7th Vestibuled Express..... 12:22 a.m.

No 9th Mail..... 8:42 a.m.

No 1st Southwestern Limited..... 12:40 p.m.

No 3rd Terre Haute Accommodation..... 6:15 p.m.

No 11th..... 12:50 a.m.

* Daily. * Except Sunday.

Train No. 14 hauls sleepers to Boston and

Columbus, sleepers and coaches to Cincinnati.

No. 2 connects for Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Michigan division points. No.

14 hauls sleepers for Washington via C. & O.

sleeper for New York and connects for Col.

umbus No. 8 connects for Cincinnati and

Michigan division points at Wabash, No. 10

"Knickerbocker Special" sleepers for New

York. Nos. 7, 11, 9 and 17 connect in St. Louis

Union depot with western roads. No. 9 con-

nects at Paris with Cairo division for points

south, and at Mattson with I. C. for points

north.

F. P. HUESTIS, Agent

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO ST.

In effect Sunday, May 27, 1894.

FOR THE WEST.

No 5 Ex. Sun..... 8:50 a.m. for St. Louis.

No 7 Daily..... 12:25 p.m. for St. Louis.

No 1st Daily..... 12:35 p.m. for St. Louis.

No 21 Daily..... 1:40 p.m. for St. Louis.

No 3 Ex. Sun..... 2:25 p.m. for Terre Haute.

FOR THE EAST.

No 4 Ex. Sun..... 8:54 a.m. for Indianapolis.

No 8 Daily..... 1:40 p.m. " "

No 20 Daily..... 2:55 p.m. " "

No 2 Ex. Sun..... 6:20 p.m. " "

No 12 Daily..... 2:28 a.m. " "

No 6 Daily..... 3:32 a.m. " "

PEORIA DIVISION

Leave Terre Haute.

No 7 Ex. Sun..... 7:05 a.m. for Peoria.

No 7th "..... 8:35 p.m. for Decatur.

For complete time card, giving all trains

and stations, and for full information as to

rates, through cars, etc., address

W. F. BRUNNER, J. S. Dowling, Agent.

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS.

To and from Terre Haute, in effect

BARTOW'S LAUNDRY
Makes your linen look like new. Three
shipments each week, Mon., Wed and Fri.
PROMPT COLLECTION AND DELIVERY.

MONEY LOANED

In any sum, for any time.
Must see the borrower in per-
son. No delay. Money fur-
nished at once at the very
lowest rates.

Geo. E. Blake,
GREENCASTLE, IND.

Character In Walking. Tip-toe walk-
ing symbolizes curiosity,
turned-in toes, absent-mind-
edness, slow steps, a thought-
ful person, quick steps energy.
There is a style of walking
which indicates that a man's
shoes hurt him, but that style
is uncommon here because so
many men

**Wear the L. L. Louis & Co.
Shoe.**
"IT NEVER PINCHES"
L. LOUIS & CO.

For the Neatest and Best
Merchant

Tailoring
In the city go to
E. W. WHITE.

Over Jones' drug store,
opposite the postoffice.

Finest Line of Samples,
Buttons Covered and Made to Order
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Bituminous Coal and Coke.**

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Moving.

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And Hollow Building Brick**
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Best BLOCK COAL

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Leave orders with John Riley, South
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WALL PAPERS

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Goods all new and fresh and the patterns are of great variety.

ALBERT ALLEN, Prop.

It's A Settled Fact!

You can save from 10 to 20
per cent on

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
ETC., AT

The Globe Store,

SOUTH GREENCASTLE.

J. SUDRANSKI, PROP.

208 1/2

THE LOCAL FIELD

What is Going on in and About
Fair Greencastle.

LATEST CITY HAPS AND MISHAPS.

Where Our People are Going and Where
Their Guests are Stopping—News of In-
terest Over the City—The Best Column in
the Paper for Quick Reading.

DON'T THINK
Of leaving the city, even for a short time,
without ordering the Daily BANNER TIMES to
follow you. It costs you but 10 cents a week
as it does here at home, and the address will
be changed as often as you desire.

J. T. Wilson is in Brazil today.

Harry G. Brown is clerking for
Allen Brothers.

Mrs. G. W. Bence went to Indi-
anapolis this morning.

Dr. E. B. Evans was in Indian-
apolis today on business.

R. J. Gillespie, of Indianapolis,
spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Myrtle Wilder, of Brazil, is
visiting Mrs. Thos. Abrams.

Rev. P. H. Beery preached at
Clinton Falls Sunday morning.

S. C. Matson was called to Brazil
this morning on legal business.

James and Volney Call, of La-
doga, spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. G. C. Smythe and daughter
are spending the day at Indianapo-
lis.

Miss Anna Gordon, of Bain-
bridge, is visiting Miss Lillie Gra-
ham.

John Morris came down from In-
dianapolis Saturday to see the foot
ball game.

Joseph Daugherty, of Ladoga, is
erecting an artificial ice plant at
Bloomington.

George Murphy went to Terre
Haute this morning, where he will
travel for a queensware house.

At Beech Grove Friday night the
republicans held a rousing meeting.
H. C. Lewis spoke and the house
was crowded with enthusiastic re-
publicans.

A warm interest is manifested in
the North Mission. The school is
increasing and a grand sermon was
delivered there last evening. A
choir furnishes splendid music.

A tramp was found in a box car
last Saturday at Roachdale who
had been in the car since Wednes-
day with nothing to eat. He was
resuscitated by Dr. Collier.

Miss Laura Florer is at home
from Anderson, where she has been
teaching in the public schools,
which have been closed on account
of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Charley Darnall has returned
from Lebanon. He has purchased
a livery business there, but when
time came to turn things over he
found a hitch which led to the deal
being declared off.—*Crawfordsville
Journal.*

Miss Ida B. Weaver, instructor
of modern languages and literature,
is a very strong addition to the
seminary faculty. She is giving
entire satisfaction and is winning
a splendid place in the hearts of
her pupils. Miss Weaver's mother

tongue is French, so that by nature
she is a teacher of the languages:
French and German.—*Maryville,
Mo., Seminary.*

Hon. T. T. Moore arrived home
from Montgomery county Saturday
night. He reports most successful
and wonderfully enthusiastic meet-
ings every where. He canvassed
with Hon. George Faris, candidate
for congress.

W. W. Norman, a well known
Monroe county boy, is now teach-
ing in the state university of Texas
at Austin, where he has been elect-
ed professor of biology for a term
of three years at a salary of two
thousand dollars a year.—*Bloom-
ington Telephone.*

Lieut. Lewis and Captain Fee
have arranged for a target range.
It will be located on the Voss land
just southwest of John Stoner's
place, due west of the southwest
corner of the old cemetery. The
range is a good one and pits are be-
ing dug for one hundred, two hun-
dred and three hundred yard prac-
tice. The ground will be used by
the university cadets and the Green-
castle militia. The expense will be
slight and will be borne jointly by
the departments.

The Woman's Home Missionary
society requests any one having
second hand clothing to donate to
the south mission, to please send it
to Mrs. N. S. Joslin's, corner of
Vine and Seminary streets, Tues-
day morning, Oct. 23. Tuesday
afternoon the ladies of society and
any others wishing to help, will
please come prepared to make,
mend, &c., whatever is donated.
The Young Woman's Aux. is also
invited to take charge of a certain
line of the work.

On Saturday night the republi-
cans at Belle Union held one of the
best meetings of the campaign.
The large school house was filled
to overflowing and then boards
were brought in and placed on
chairs. This space was insufficient
and about twenty five then lined
the windows and door and many
stood behind these and listened
without seeing. Messrs. H. C.
Lewis and George W. Hanna made
the speeches and Candidates Hunt,
Macy, Reat and Johns were pres-
ent. The meeting shows old Jef-
ferson to be alive to the country's
needs.

The Portland, Ind., *Commercial*
says: Hon. A. J. Beveridge, of In-
dianapolis, was advertised to ad-
dress the people of Portland Fri-
day evening, but on account of a
business engagement his appoint-
ment was canceled, and C. B. Case,
of Greencastle, sent instead. The
speech by Mr. Case was a masterly
effort that has seldom been equalled.
He is an orator of great genius and
power, and told the story of the
condition of our country in a man-
ner that was so pleasing and enter-
taining that all who heard him
were enthused and convinced of
their duty. He ought to have an
audience of one thousand every
time he speaks, and if he ever re-
turns to Portland everybody will
come out to hear him.

One of our subscribers was asked
the other day, "Does it pay to ad-
vertise, or do the printers say so to
get custom?" In reply he said, "I
will give you a bit of personal ex-
perience. Having five stoves to
dispose of, I put a three-line ad-
vertisement in the DAILY BANNER
TIMES and once in the weekly.
Almost before breakfast the next
morning after the notice appeared
one stove was sold and before
many days all of them, and, judg-
ing from the numbers of inquirers,
I could have sold three times as
many. I could not have had the
stoves moved from their places into
a storage for less than the notice
cost me."

Mrs. J. E. Sedwick is improving
at noon today and her condition is
favorable to recovery.—*Martins-
ville Reporter.*

Mrs. Gordon, of Portland, and
Miss Kern, of Indianapolis, are
guests of Mrs. Robert Turner.

Will Murphy, of Crawfordsville,
is visiting John Cawley.

George Black, Roger Burlingame,
Ed. Hunt and Chas. Luetke visited

Chas. Gambold at Coatesville yes-
terday.

W. R. Grogan went to Roachdale
at noon.

Dr. Hickman is here today from
Terre Haute.

Born to Chas. Boyd and wife,
Oct. 20, a son.

Lee Hamilton and Chas. Barna-
by went to Indianapolis this morn-
ing.

J. Y. Denton and daughter spent
Sunday with his parents at Bloom-
ington.

James Hardin, of Crawfordsville,
was the guest of Robert Crow yes-
terday.

Mrs. O. G. Sercombe and daugh-
ter, of Louisville, are visiting Dr.
Williamson and family.

NEWS FROM DEPAUW.

THE BEST DAILY HAPPENINGS OF
THE UNIVERSITY

Look in this Column for It—Guests and
Entertainments—Notes, Items and An-
nouncements—The Very Latest and the
Best by Special Reporter.

The Phi Gams gave a reception
Saturday night.

I. H. C. Royce, Terre Haute,
spent Sunday in this city.

Warren Oaks, of Indianapolis;
Lee Durham and George Grey, of
Crawfordsville, spent Sunday with
the Betas.

Miss Hornbaker, '93, of Craw-
fordsville, visited several days with
Alpha Phis.

Messrs. Green and Hamrick and
Misses Carter and Campbell en-
joyed the Shaker meeting at Mt.
Lebron.

Newton McKinney, of Camaigo,
Ill., is visiting his brother Otto.

Misses Yuma, Duff, Bozeman,
Cullen and Hufford were initiated
into the Alpha Phis Saturday
night.

John S. Harte has been very sick
for several days, but is now im-
proving.

Fred Thomas, of Danville, was
up for the game Saturday.

Wabash sent about three hun-
dred gayly decorated delegates to
the big game Saturday. There
were only three ladies with them.

LaHines and Schnepf leave this
evening for the Delta Upsilon con-
vention.

Milton Lassiter was initiated
into the Phi Delt fraternity Satur-
day night.

Will Butler, '96, of Rushville, is
now editing the Rushville *Graphic*.
He is visiting Phi Delt friends
here.

Miss Shaw and Miss Coleman
went home Saturday to visit
friends.

South Greencastle.

Will Burks is at home after a
week's visit at Muncie.

Frank Blackwell, of Russellville,
is visiting Mrs. Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Waggoner
and Miss Mollie Riley, of Brazil,
spent Sunday with Mrs. John Riley.

The Hayseed band, of Limesdale,
sends word that they will give this
city a sample of their music in the
near future, which is of the best
quality.

\$75.00 PER WEEK using and selling
Dynamos for plating watches,
jewelry and tableware. Plates gold, silver,
nickel, &c., same as new goods. Different
sizes for agents, families and shops. Easy
operation; no experience; big profits.
W. P. Harrison & Co., Cle-K No. 14, Columbus,
Ohio.

BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.

10 Doz Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Shaped
Vests, taped neck, sauteen front. 19c

25 Doz Ladies' Ribbed Shaped Vests
and Pants, fleeced Egyptian yarn.
lace trimmed front with silk
taped neck. A bargain. 25c

10 Doz Ladies' natural color, fleeced,
non-shrinking wool, ribbed Vests,
lace trimmed necks, silk shell
front, pearl buttons, Pants to
match, ankle length. 50c

Ladies Union Suits

5 Doz Ladies' Maco Colored, ribbed, uni-
on suits, taped neck, lace trim-
med on neck and front. 50c

5 Doz Ladies' extra heavy Egyptian cot-
ton, silk taped, shell stitched neck
and front. The best suit made
for \$1.00

Ladies' natural wool union suits, extra
fine \$1.50, \$2.00

Children's union suits in all sizes, 50c

We have some bargains to offer you in
Children's, Misses' and Boy's
Merino Vests and Pants. We
have put a price on them to close
them out quick.

Saxony and Spanish Yarn, the best
goods at the lowest prices.

F- G- GILMORE-

ROCKERS B RCH
COBBLERS
OAK
RATTAN **ROCKERS**

A New Line Just Received.

The Best Line of

**FOLDING BEDS
AND BED ROOM SETS**

in the city.

HANNA, Undertaker, East Side Square.

THE ROUND OAK

—BURNS—

HARD OR SOFT COAL, COKE OR WOOD.

The only air tight stove made. Every stove guaranteed a
perfect fire-keeper with any kind of fuel.

The genuine has

THE NAME ON THE LEG.

FOR SALE BY

H. S. RENICK & CO.,

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

E. A. Hamilton's

Groceries are

Korrek and Klean.

Place a sample order with him and be convinced that his

mammoth store is headquarters for all that is good

in the EATING LINE.

E. A. HAMILTON,

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SQUARE.

➤MILLINERY.◀

Our opening was a grand success. Do not fail to see

our handsome stock of Millinery before purchasing. You

will find a handsome bonnet for mother, a beautiful hat for

sister and a charming cap for baby.

BOSTON MILLINERY,

One door East Postoffice. ANNA W. BANNING, Prop.

Putting on Gloves.

The Growth of the Sentiment

in favor of improved dress can hardly

be appreciated by those who give little

thought to the matter especially is this

so in regard to underwear. A few

years ago, in order to be warmly clad,

the ladies were compelled to wear great

heavy undergarments, which were

bulky and altogether uncomfortable.

Now the neat, self-fitting jersey knit,

single or combination suits are not

heavy, fit like a glove, and are warmer

and more comfortable than the horrid

old things of the past. We have given

special attention to this department

and confidently assert that we have the

best selection and cheapest line of

ladies' misses and children jersey knit

goods, to be found in the city. Our

stock knit hosiery is also complete, and

all other lines full and bristling with

bargains. Call early. Call often.

THE D. LANGDON CO.

Dry goods and Carpets.

5 PER CENT Off DOLLAR

FOR CASH.

Defy Competition!

FIVE STORES IN ONE

RILEY'S

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots

and Shoes, Groceries,

Tinware and Nails.

If you can't find what you want go to

Riley's.

Compete with any one at Riley's

John Riley, South Greencastle.

At the Vine street gallery, Hutton,

does not charge for photographs unless

you are pleased.

297-1f

B. F. JOSLIN

Handles the Highest Grade Brazil Block



and the Best Pittsburgh and Anthracite, Coal yard opposite Vandalla freight office.

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Clerk, James M. Hurley.
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Engineer, Arthur Throop.
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3rd, John Riley, John R. Miller.
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Mrs. Mary Birch, D. L. Anderson, J. A. Ozz, Superintendent of City schools.

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W. E. Sturt, Sec.
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Every Friday night on 3rd floor over Thos. Abrams store.

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H. M. Smith, Sec.
First Monday night of each month.

A. O. U. W.

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Second and 4th Thursdays of each month.

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Thos. Sage, Sec.
First Monday night. Hall in Waggoner Block.

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Second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Meet in G. A. R. Hall.

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W. A. Howe, Dictator.
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Every Friday night.

G. A. R.

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Every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Hall corner Vine and Washington streets, 2nd floor.

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Meetings every second and fourth Monday at 2 p. m. G. A. R. Hall.

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Meets every Wednesday night. G. A. R. hall.

FIRE ALARMS.

2-1 College ave and Liberty st.
2-1 Indiana and Hanna.
4-1 Jackson and Daggy.
5-1 Madison and Liberty.
6-1 Madison and Walnut.
3-2 Hanna and Crown.
3-2 Bloomington and Anderson.
5-2 Seminary and Arlington.
7-2 Washington, east of Durham.
7-2 Washington and Locust.
3-3 Howard and Crown.
4-3 Ohio and Main.
5-3 College ave. and DeMotte alley.
6-3 Locust and Sycamore.
1-2-1 Fire out.

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Kleinbub Bros.

—Are the Leading—

BARBERS5 : ARTISTS : 5
IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE.**GEN. HARRISON.**Unanswerable Protection Argument
by the ex-President.**THE PANIC AND ITS CAUSE.**Industry-Wrecking Threats of Democ-
rats Responsible For Depression.**HIS GREAT FORT WAYNE SPEECH.**Full Text of the Address Delivered Be-
fore Six Thousand People in Princess
Park, Showing Democratic Incompetence
and a Work of Ruin—Part of His
Brilliant Evansville Address.

Ex-President Harrison's triumphal
tour through northern Indiana last
week, which had Fort Wayne as the
objective point, produced more genuine
Republican enthusiasm than even the
most hopeful had expected. In addition
to some 30 speeches en route to and
from the Allen county capital, General
Harrison made an address in Princess
park, Fort Wayne, before 6,000 people,
who received his arguments with fre-
quent bursts of approval.

The outpouring of the people to listen
to General Harrison is but another indi-
cation that this is a Republican year in
Indiana as in every northern state. The
like of it was never witnessed.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH.Review of the Panic and Its Causes—The
Tariff Issue.

My Fellow Citizens—When we have
a debate on I always like to find in the
first place the points of agreement, so
that we may go on to discuss those
things about which we differ. I find
there is a very general agreement now
among Republicans and Democrats upon
two propositions. One is that we have
had a very wide and disastrous panic,
in which all our people have shared; the
second is that one party or the other—
Democrats or Republicans—are in a con-
siderable measure responsible to the peo-
ple for these evil times. Now that we
have had the discussion a little easier. We
have had, and we are still in the shadow
of, very evil times. The farmer has felt
them; the merchant has felt them; above
all, the man who was dependent upon
his daily wages for his living has felt
them, because when he lost his job he
lost everything; whereas the merchant,
when his goods were marked down, had
lost something left.

There were one or two features of this
panic that I want to talk to you about.
In the first place I want to say that in
my opinion it was not one of those panics
which sometimes come from over-
trading and overspeculation. It was
not a relapse from some balloon enter-
prises that we had entered into. We
have had such panics as that in this
country, and they were always charac-
terized by a great deal of litigation in
our courts. In the panic of 1873-74 the
courts of all our countries were crowded
with collection suits. Men were being
sued on notes and mortgages were being
foreclosed. That state of things has
not characterized this panic through-
out which we have just gone. There has
been very little of that. It was not
overtrading and overspeculation; it was
not wildcatting in business that brought
this panic upon us. If it had been we
would have seen the necessary incidents
and concomitants of that sort of thing
in the collection of notes and foreclos-
ures of mortgages all over the country.

When this panic began we had more
money in circulation per capita than we
have had for many years. This had
come about in this way. In the first
place under what is known as the Sher-
man law, the silver purchasing law,
under which we bought 4,500,000 ounces
of silver every month, we issued a large
amount of what was called treasury
notes, so that the money in circulation
had been increased by about \$150,000,000
by this new currency that had been put
out among the people. The money in
circulation had also been enormously in-
creased by the reduction of the surplus
in the treasury.

A Reminder to Democrats.

You remember my Democratic friends
—I hope we are all friends, for I have
not anything unkind to say about any
one—you remember when they made a
campaign upon the theory that the
country was being ruined because there
was so much surplus. They said: "You
have taken this money out of the pockets
of the people and locked it up and it is
not doing anybody any good." That
surplus had been by the purchase of gov-
ernment bonds reduced enormously and
the money was out among the people
doing its work. And then by the in-
creased pensions—which I am glad to
say a Republican congress voted and
I approved with pleasure, and have never
apologized for—an enormous additional
amount of money was put in circulation
among the people until our Democratic
friends changed the form of the indict-
ment against us. They indicted us first
for having too much in the treasury, and
now they say we left too little.

My point is that the money is circula-
tion was so largely increased that it
could not have been a lack of money
that brought that panic on. It was not
any lack of confidence on the part of the
people in the money that was in circula-
tion. It was not because they doubted
the value of the bills or the coin they

had in their pockets. It was one of the
curious features of that panic that men
who had money and went to the bank
to get it did not care much what kind
of money was paid them—whether it
was silver certificates or what not. They
did not stop to look at it, but just
wrapped it up in a newspaper and took
it home and hid it under the bed, or took
it to a safety deposit company, hired a
box and stuck it there. They were not
distrustful of the money the government
had in circulation; they had absolute
confidence in that. They said: "The
government is behind this money and it
has promised to make every dollar just
as good as any other dollar. We do not
care what it is so it is government
money and we have it." They carried this
to such an extent that very soon the
banks had no money left.

There was a great scarcity of money
because the people took it out of the
banks and hid it away until they could
see what was going to come of this agi-
tation. This was not because of com-
mercial excess, not because of lack of
money, not because the people were
afraid of the money, but because they
felt some great catastrophe was im-
pending, some great uncertainty; until that
uncertainty was solved they did not
know what was going to happen. They
took their money out of the banks until,



GENERAL HARRISON.

as you know, some of the great banks in
New York city would not pay out cur-
rency in any large amounts on checks
of their depositors. They told you your
check was good, but they could not pay
currency for it. Everybody stood and
said: "What is going to happen? I am
sure there is some catastrophe in store
for us, and I want to make sure that
what little money I have does not get
away from me." Presently the people
got over their fear of the banks and they
brought the money back. And from that
time to this bank vaults have been full
of money. They have had such a
surplus as they never had before, but
they could make no use of it; nobody
wanted it; there was no business being
done; there were no solvent borrowers
who would take the money. Factories
were closed and great enterprises were
abandoned. There was a great surplus
of money doing nobody any good.

Caused by Fears.

What brought that condition about?
What was this expectation of evil, this
dread of catastrophe which came upon
the people of this country and which is
still more or less upon them? It was the
uncertainty that the Democratic success
of 1892 introduced as to what was to be
done upon the tariff question. They
had said they were going to destroy this
protective system. The Democrats from
Andrew Jackson down to Mr. Hendricks
and Mr. McDonald and Mr. Voorhees
had said: "We will collect off of the
foreign goods that come in so much
money as is necessary to pay the ex-
penses of the government. That is the
favored way of getting our revenue; we
are not going to tax the people directly
as we did during the war, when our cus-
toms duties were inadequate to pay the
expenses, but we will levy on foreign
goods enough to pay the expenses of the
government." Now they have changed
that policy; they used to talk about in-
cidental protection as a very proper and
worthy thing. But they turned about
at Chicago in 1892 and said that protec-
tion, whether of a purpose or as an inci-
dent to the collection of the revenues, is
unconstitutional, and that they proposed
to tear the whole fabric down. Nobody
knew what they were going to do. We
only knew that the house that had shel-
tered us—in the shelter of which we
had grown to be the richest and most
prosperous people in the world, was to
be taken down from over our heads.
From that time to this people have been
standing wondering, fearing, dreading
what might be done.

What has been done? They were
bound to build a house they would be
pleased with themselves; they were
bound to build one that would stand.
Instead they have constructed a build-
ing no Democrat likes. Mr. Cleveland
does not like it. He says in effect that
the tariff bill is a tainted and ugly thing
—so tainted, so unequal, so unfair that
he would not sign it. And they had no
sooner made that tariff bill than they
set to work to tinker it up. My Demo-
cratic friends, my Republican friends,
men of these shops and these farms, do
you want this to go on? Do you want
to continue in power a party that after
one year's effort upon this question has
produced a bill so unsatisfactory that
they themselves began to tinker with it
and amend it the very moment it passed?

For the last year and a half times
have been hard and everybody has suf-
fered more or less. If a man had money,
bonds or stock, his bonds shrunk, but
he had enough to live comfortably
still. The farmer saw the price of his
agricultural products going down from a
point that he had supposed was the bot-
tom, and going down in spite of the
golden promises held out in 1892 that
they should go up. Things have become
greatly worse, though he thought they
were so bad that they must be better
and was very naturally pleased with the
generous promises held out to him.

Not Due to the Silver Law.

Now I want to talk about the panic a
little. Everybody agrees that it has
been a bitterly evil thing, and every-
body ought to agree that the party that
is responsible for it ought not to be put
in power or continued in power. What
brought this panic about? Just after
it broke on the country in 1893 the
Democrats said it was the Sherman bill.
Mr. Cleveland said it was the Sherman
bill, he said the bankers and the mon-
ey men of the country had become
uneasy; our gold was going abroad and
they were afraid we would come upon a

silver basis. He said in effect if this
Sherman bill can be repealed promptly
we shall have good times at once. You
all remember that. And congress was
assembled to act upon that single ques-
tion. Everybody was greatly anxious.
Everybody should do something else. Mr.
Cleveland practically said to them: "I
want you to come together and to re-
peal the Sherman law, and when you
have done that I want you to go home
at once."

The Sherman law was passed in the
interest, it was supposed, of silver, as
an expression of friendliness to silver as
money. A great many people are clam-
oring for free coinage of silver—that
every man should have the right to
bring silver that was worth 60 cents to
the mint, and that the government
should put a stamp on it that would
make it worth a dollar and give it back
to him. A great many people thought
that would make everybody happy. I
can see how that was a good thing for
the men who owned the silver mines,
but not for the people generally. There
was a feeling that silver had not been
fairly dealt with. So the Republican
party passed the Sherman bill. They
said: "We will test this question;
whether it is true that there is only a
small excess of silver over what we are
coining, \$2,000,000 a month, question;
whether, if this is taken up, silver will
go to an equality with gold." We under-
took to buy 4,500,000 ounces every month,
and issued paper money to pay for it.
We gave the country \$150,000,000 more
currency by the Sherman law.

Mr. Cleveland said he wanted this law
repealed; and though the Democrats had
denounced it in their platform, when he
appealed to his party nearly one-half of
the Democrats in the house and the senate
voted against repealing it. The Republi-
cans said: "This was an experiment;
it was the best thing we knew at the
time; it has not done so great harm
as you think, it is not the real cause of
the panic, it has failed its purpose, but
Mr. Cleveland wants it repealed. We
will help him repeal it." Now, my
friends, about that Sherman bill I have
not much to say. I approved it then,
and under the same conditions existing then,
I would do it again. In what a contrast
the action of the Republicans in this
matter was to the way our Democratic
friends dealt with the same question!
When we had a Republican administra-
tion there were Democrats who have
since squarely voted against free coinage
when they had power to make it a law,
but were then voting for free coinage,
as they said, under their breath: "To put
the president in a hole." I am glad to
say our Republican friends have not
been legislating with any such motive.
They have had in mind the good of the
country and have put their pride under
their feet when it seemed that they
might, by repealing a law of their own
enactment, advance the public good.

The Cry of Cheaper Goods.

What was the cry of 1892—that this
new tariff legislation was to be had in
the interest of cheaper things, greater
cheapness, cheaper goods. How much
we heard about that. The merchants
and manufacturers were advised that a
tariff policy was to be inaugurated that
would cheapen everything, and by that
they were warned not to buy or produce
anything except on orders. I think this
country has one great danger threaten-
ing that is not even mentioned. It is a
great peril for non sequiturs from all
logic. It is not surprising that this
Democratic promise that you were to be
given everything that you wanted to
buy cheaper, while your wages were not
to go down at all, was accepted by
everybody? Could not you see the folly
of such a statement—that the shoe-
maker was to have a cheaper coat and a
cheaper shirt, and the tailor was to have
cheaper shoes, and the shirtmaker a
cheaper coat and shoes? Don't you see
the folly of that appeal—that the things
that you bought were to be cheapened
and the things you sold to go up. That
miserable piece of illogic, that nonsequit-
ur that reminds me of Hood's picture of a horse that had
broken away from the buggy, and at the
head of the road had turned back to look
at the man sitting in the buggy. This
was the nonsequit-ur. Workmen's wages
were to be the same; we were to intro-
duce a very large amount of English
goods; we were to make just as much
here. Oh, my friends, the wretched il-
logic of all these promises! Is it not
surprising that men were captured by
these appeals to ignorance, prejudice
and manufacturers were denounced as
robber barons? The man who, by thrift,
had saved money and put it in a mill
instead of a mortgage was the enemy of
his fellows and the oppressor of the men
to whom he paid wages. It was not
only the false, but it was a cruel doc-
trine to teach to our people, for it di-
vided them; it broke up that sense of
community and common interest and
kindness that ought to characterize our
communities.

Now, my friends, the Democratic
party, after constituting the committee
in August, 1893, to prepare a tariff bill
for report at the earliest possible moment
in the regular session in December went
to work on it, but the trouble with the
whole business has been that there is no
coherence in the Democratic party upon
the tariff question. It is an aggregation
of differing views upon the subject.
What was the result? Mr. Wilson, the
chairman of the ways and means com-
mittee of the house, a professor, is a
man of respectability and character. He
is a man, I suppose, who has studied
economy questions and is full of book
knowledge about tariffs. His theory was
that America was fenced in, and that
the work to be done was to tear down
the fences. He told his English friends
who banqueted him in London that he
was the project the Democratic party had
on hand. I think that the report says that
at that point there was applause and
laughter. You never knew an English-
man to hear a threat against England's
supremacy, either in arms or in com-
merce, and applaud it, unless he thought
that it was a very foolish threat. I
thank God for the fact that American
diplomacy all through the story of the
formation of the United States, Central
and South American republics has been
a sentimental diplomacy. It has not
been a selfish commercial diplomacy.

Britain's Diplomacy.

The diplomacy of Great Britain has
been always characterized by commer-
cial aggression and has been free from
sentiment. She has pushed her com-
merce at the point of the bayonet upon
the weaker nations of the world and
blown her goods from the mouths of
great guns into the ports of trusting
nations, as her opium into China. We
could get commerce that way. (A

voice, "I didn't ought to.") No we hadn't
ought to. Our policy has been sym-
pathetic toward any feeble nation any-
where who was trying to struggle up
into a higher and more secure national
life. They have seized the world where-
ever it was weakly held.

I may stop to say here that there is a
part of the world they have not been
able to carve up, not from any want of
good intention. The Central and South
American states have been saved from
the commercial and military aggression
of the United States has said: "You shall
not lay hands on them." They have
imitated our Republican form of gov-
ernment, they are near to us geo-
graphically, their sympathies have been
with us and we have been patiently
and constantly their friend. The tariff
bill of 1890 gave to some of these great
tropical countries free access of their
sugar to the United States. By so doing
we contributed to the savings of the
household expenses of every man and
woman in America. We did not tax
you, but made a contribution out of the
revenues of the government by giving
you free sugar and at the same time by
reciprocity arrangements with those
countries we secured a favored entrance
into Brazil, Cuba and others of the
South American countries for a large
list of our agricultural products and our
manufactured products. It was a fair
bargain; we had an advantage in that
trade that no government of Europe
could have. British merchants cried out
against it. They asked the government
to appoint a commission to investigate
the results of this aggressive policy of
the United States. Their trade with
South America fell off and ours enor-
mously increased; and yet these gentle-
men who want the markets of the world
not only threw away, by destroying
those reciprocity arrangements, these
enormous markets, enormous in their
present value, still more so in their po-
tentialities, that we had already secured,
and in which Europe could not compete
with us at all. They threw them all
away. Is that sincere desire to enlarge
our foreign markets?

A Product of Dickerling.

Now, how was this Democratic bill
passed through congress? Senator Jones
of Arkansas frankly told the country
how it was done. He took the bill
around and said to each Democratic sen-
ator, "What is there in the bill you
don't like, and what will you take—
what changed rates to vote for it?"
"How shall I modify this bill in order
to get your vote?" was the question.
Well, a Democratic senator who lived
in a town where collars and cuffs are
made said he must have a high protec-
tive duty on collars and cuffs, and so it
went all the way around the Democratic
side of the senate chamber. That was
their method of dealing with the great-
est question that congress is ever called
upon to deal with, with the question
that most strongly affects the business
interests of the whole country. Forty-
three votes were obtained. One Demo-
cratic senator—Mr. Hill of New York—
voted "no," and in consideration of that
vote they have nominated him for gov-
ernor of New York, and look for him to
lead a forlorn hope in that Democratic
state.

What principle runs through this tariff
bill? I ask my Democratic friends if
they can tell me what principle it was
formed upon. A tariff bill ought to be
the outcome of some principle, uniform-
ly applied from the beginning to the end
of the bill. This bill is not so formed.
It has some clauses highly protective; it
has placed some other articles as much
entitled to protection on the free list.
They have brought forth the tariff high-
ly piggyback. That is not my judg-
ment alone, because that might not
count for much—it is Mr. Cleveland's
judgment. He said the bill was so false
to Democratic promises, was so incon-
sistent and incongruous that he would
not sign it; and if the newspaper reports
are true he would hardly stay in the
room where it was. Mr. Wilson not
only said it was bad, but intimated that
unpleasant and scandalous influences
had to do with its construction. Mr.
Cleveland even alluded to such influ-
ences in his letter.

Are we to elect a new Democratic con-
gress to succeed this one? Are we to
say that we like this condition of uncer-
tainty and unrest? If you chose a Demo-
cratic congress, I should think that is
what you like. But if you would put
an end to it, you should say: "Gentle-
men, you have failed, and at a great cost
to the country." If you feel that way,
you will elect a Republican congress in
November that will make the end of the
bad business, that will bring to an end
this raid upon American industries. A
Republican house of representatives can-
not do much, as there will be a Demo-
cratic senate and a Democratic presi-
dent. They will not be able to pass a
new tariff bill, but the country will un-
derstand that this war is not to be re-
newed. I should think that many a
Democrat might fall into that way of
thinking now, and say:

"I will see about it two years from
now, when the great campaign is on,
but for the present I am willing there
should be a Republican house of repre-
sentatives in order that there shall be
an end to this fearful business appre-
hension and uncertainty."

These issues are in your hands; they
are worthy of your calmest, fullest and
most intelligent thought. Every man
who hears me and believes these things
should bestir himself to bring about a
result this fall that will be notice to all
that the people mean to resume business
in this country.

May Not Write a Letter.

When John Boyd Thacher, chairman
of the New York Democratic state cam-
paign committee, was asked if he
thought President Cleveland would
write a letter indorsing Senator Hill he
answered:

"Mr. Cleveland has not been in the
habit, you know, of taking part in affairs
outside of his official duties, and I can-
not say positively that he will write a
letter."

Some people are of the opinion that it
was no part of Mr. Cleveland's official
duty to try and coerce the action of con-
gress on the tariff question or to become
the active and open lobbyist of the Wil-
son bill.

Wilson Is Doomed.

From the way the Democrats are
pouring money and speakers into Chair-
man Wilson's district they are evidently
alarmed. They have reason to be. Mr.
Wilson's plurality over the Republican
candidate two years ago was only 1,057,
and he had barely a majority of all the
votes cast. If the percentage of Republi-
can gains in the district is anything
like as great as it has been in other
states that have voted Mr. Wilson will
be defeated.—Indianapolis Journal.

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